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[No. 4.]

Slave Trade.

CHARGE OF MR. JUSTICE WAYNE,
OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT,

Delivered on the 14th day of November, 1859, to the Grand Jury of the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Georgia.

PRESENTMENT.

Whereas the Grand Jury of the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States have been much interested in the learned and lucid charge of His Honor, Judge James M. Wayne, circuit judge of said court:

Resolved, That the grand jury respectfully ask the publication by the court, of said charge, for general information.

ANTHONY PORTER, *Foreman*.

Farley R. Sweat, Noah B. Knapp, Dr. Wm. M. Charters, Dr. John A. Wrag, Dr. James M. Schley, James Gallaudet, William H. Davis, John R. Wilder, Vardy Woolley, William Neyle Habersham, Wallace Cumming, Joseph Lippman, Jordon P. Brooks, John W. Rabun, Abraham Minis, John C. Ferril, Dr. James S. Sullivan.

SAVANNAH, November 16, 1859.

A true extract from the minutes.

CHARLES S. HENRY,

Clk. 6th Ct. Court, U. S., Southern Dist. Georgia.

CHARGE.

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen: We have met to perform those duties which are assigned to us by the Constitution of the United States, and the legislation of Congress, for the judicial administration of both.

Such a delegation of trust imposes upon yourselves as Grand Jurors, and upon this Court, conscientious responsibilities and large functions. Let us proceed, gentlemen, to discharge them, in conformity with the confidence with which they have been conferred.

I proceed to state the relations of Grand Jurors to the Courts of the United States as a part of them, and to their business.

The Constitution of the United States "declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger." It shows that the functions of Grand Jurors are commensurate with the entire penal legislation of Congress. Its enactments are for the punishment of offences against the government; offences against persons; such as are against property, those which may be committed on the high seas, or in rivers, harbors, bays, or basins out of the jurisdiction of any particular State; for offences against public justice, such as relate to the coin and the public securities of the United States; for offences in violation of the post office laws, and for all of those penal provisions which have been passed for the security of trade and commerce, in respect to the safety of the vehicles or vessels in which it is carried on, to the commodities which may be transported in them, and to those persons who are employed to do the work of transportation.

This enumeration, without mentioning the particulars of any one of them, discloses the extent and variety of the services which Grand Jurors may have to discharge in the administration of penal law in the courts of the United States. Whatever, gentlemen, we can do to aid your inquiries in any matter which you may have before you, will be cheerfully done by either my Brother Nicoll or myself, and it is your right to call upon us for advice and instruction in all matters of law.

We are not yet informed as to the particular offences which will be submitted to your consideration. The Court will instruct you in the law applicable to them, as they shall be presented by the District Attorney. It may be, however, that the trials which will take place at this term of the court, for transgressions of the slave trade acts, may disclose matter for other prosecutions of the same kind. Certain it is, that some of those persons who were concerned in fitting out the *Wanderer* for a slave trade voyage, and that others engaged in its execution, to the entire consummation of their purpose in this State, have not as yet been brought to the bar of justice. They may yet stand in our presence, with proof enough of their complicity with those who have been indicted, to make it your duty to place them in the same predicament. I would rather that there should be no cause to increase the criminal calendar of the court; but if there are persons not registered in it, who have bought off an exemption from prosecution, and we shall have a strong legal suspicion of it, *and who they are*, it imposes upon you an obligation to aid the Court, by the use of legitimate evidence, to strip them of their imagined security; that they may be placed alongside of their degraded instruments, who were allured by large wages, and with promises of co-partnership in the results of the voyage, to become transgressors of the law.

Besides, gentlemen, a circumstance has recently occurred in this city, which impresses the larger portion of its people, I may say

all, (with few exceptions,) with the belief that the same vessel has been furtively taken from this port, to be engaged again in the same unlawful trade. This incident, with some expectation that you may be called upon to act upon it, and upon bills for violations of the slave trade acts, induces me, for the information of yourselves, and our people at large, to charge you upon the legislation of Congress upon that subject, and to give its history. I shall assert nothing without the documentary annals of our country to sustain what I shall say; with such references to them, as will enable any one, and every one, who hears me to verify, or to disaffirm the conclusions of my investigation, if the latter can be done.

I proceed now to give the legislation of Congress for the prohibition of the slave trade. It shall be chronological and minute, for instruction generally, and as a warning to such persons who at any time may be seduced by a corrupt avarice to engage in that inhuman trade. These enactments are in conformity with the Constitution, and with that clause of it which declares that the "migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person." The clause has its place in the enumerated powers of Congress.

The first act was passed on the 22d March, 1794, when General Washington was President. It was intended to prevent any citizen or resident of the United States from equipping vessels within the United States, to carry on trade or traffic in slaves *to any foreign country*. (Brig *Triphenia* vs. Harrison, W. C. C., 522.) That is, though slaves might be brought into the United States until the year 1808, in vessels fitted out in our ports for that purpose, they could not be carried by our citizens or residents in the United States in such vessels, *into any foreign country*. The forfeiture of the vessel, which had been fitted out, attached when the original voyage was begun in the United States; notwithstanding the pretended transfer of her in a foreign port, and the commencement of a new voyage from such port. (The *Plattsburg*, Wheaton, 133.)

This act is still in force. The forfeiture attaches, though the equipments of the voyage may not have been completed, it being sufficient that any preparations were made for the unlawful purpose. The act, also, imposes a penalty of two thousand dollars upon any person fitting out such a vessel, or aiding or abetting to do so. And as prevention of such a traffic was the object to be attained, the act was applied to foreign vessels in *this particular*, that if one of them in our ports shall be suspected to be intended for the slave trade, her owner, master, or factor, each and all of them, upon the oath of a citizen of the United States, to that intent, may be required to give bonds to the Treasurer of the United States, that none of the natives of Africa, or negroes of any foreign country, should be taken on board of her to be sold as slaves in any foreign port, whatever, within nine months afterward. In addition,

a citizen of the United States is liable to a forfeiture of two hundred dollars for every person he may receive on board of such vessel for the purpose of selling them as slaves. This statute accomplished its purpose for a time. But when it was found that some of our citizens, and foreigners residing in the United States, who had been accustomed to traffic in slaves, misused their privilege to bring slaves into the United States, by engaging their vessels for taking slaves from one foreign country to another, Congress passed the act of 10th May, 1800. It subjected to forfeiture any right or property in a vessel so employed, and the owners to pay a sum of money equal to double the value of their interest in her.

The judicial interpretation of this act is, that a vessel caught in such a trade, though it be before she has taken slaves on board, is liable to forfeiture. That a forfeiture was also incurred *if slaves were carried as freight* from one foreign port to another in the same kingdom; or from a foreign port to another in any other country. The act, too, declares that it shall be unlawful for *any citizen of the United States or for any person residing in them, to serve on board of any vessel of the United States employed in the transportation of slaves from one foreign country to another; and that for doing so, they should be indicted, and be subjected to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years. That he shall also be liable to the same fine and imprisonment for being voluntarily employed on board a foreign vessel for the same purpose.* The judicial interpretation of this act is, that *an actual transportation of slaves is not necessary to incur its penalties.* It is enough that the vessel was bound to the coast of Africa with the intent to take slaves on board, and that the person charged with violating the act, *knew that*, and voluntarily served on board of her. (U. S. vs. Morris, 14 Peters, 464.) It is not necessary to do more than to mention that there are other sections of this act providing for the capture of vessels engaged in such a trade; also, for their forfeiture for the benefit of the captors, and precluding all persons interested in such vessel, her enterprize, or voyage, from all right to claim any slaves on board of her, *and denying to them any damages or retribution on account of her capture.* The act further directs the commander of the ship, making the seizure of such vessel, to take her officers and crew, and any person found on board of her, into custody; and convey them to the civil authority of the United States, in some of the judicial districts, for prosecution.

It had been early found that some of those persons most concerned in violating the laws, (just as has been recently attempted,) claimed to be exempt from its penalties, on the ground of being *passengers on board of the vessel seized.* Congress met the artifice, by declaring that all persons making such a declaration, should nevertheless be taken into custody for prosecution, and any commander who shall seize such a vessel, with such a person on board of her, and who attempts to exercise his judgment in respect to the validity of such an excuse, breaks the law.

It was early afterwards decided by Judge Bee of South Carolina that *any person might make a seizure of such vessel for condemnation,*

under the act. His ruling was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the *Josefa Segunda*, 10 Wheaton, 331. The act also gave to the President of the United States the naval forces to be employed in enforcing it. It provides for the punishment of the master of the vessel seized, subjecting him to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to imprisonment of not less than two and not more than four years.

The next act of Congress was passed on the 2d March, 1807, when Mr. Jefferson was President. I will hereafter show that it was done upon his official suggestion; and I only do not do so now from unwillingness to divert your minds into another train of thought from the legislation itself. The act of 1807 begins by subjecting any vessel to forfeiture which shall be found in any river, bay, or harbor, or on the high seas within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, or which may be hovering on the coast, having on board any negro, mulatto, or person of color, for the purpose of selling them as slaves, or with the intent to land them in any port or place within the United States.

The act of 1818 prohibits the importation of negroes altogether into the United States from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, without excluding the return to it of such slaves as might leave the United States as servants of their owners, comprehending such as have been employed as seamen on a foreign voyage. (*United States vs. Skiddy*, 11 Peters, 73.) The ship in which they are brought is forfeited. It also forfeits any vessel built or equipped for the purpose of bringing slaves into the United States, or for the purpose of transporting them to any foreign country, and any preparation which clearly manifests an intent to prosecute a slave voyage, constitutes a fitting out under the act.

This offence being by the act a misdemeanor, all concerned in it are principals. (*United States vs. Gooding*, 12 Wheaton, 460.) The penalty under the act for fitting out vessels for the slave trade, and all persons in any way concerned, is a fine not less than one thousand nor more than four thousand dollars, and imprisonment, which may be extended from three to seven years. It also inflicts other and severe penalties upon citizens of the United States, and other persons residing therein, for being concerned in the slave trade, either on shore or at sea, and it provides, as previous acts did, against carrying slaves from one port to another in a foreign country. (*The Merino*, 9 Wheaton, 391.)

It takes from the importer of slaves, and from any other persons claiming them under him, or who may have bought them from his agent, any right, title, or interest whatever in the service or labor of any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, so acquired. The purchasers of such slaves may be punished. Those, also, who may have aided or abetted the importation of such slaves, and all persons are punishable who shall hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of any negro with intent to make him a slave, who shall know that he was introduced into the United States contrary to law.

And in the 8th section of the act it is declared that in all prosecutions under it, the defendant shall be held to prove that the ne-

gro, mulatto, or person of color, which he shall be charged with having brought into the United States, or with having purchased, or with having held or sold, or otherwise having disposed of, was brought into the United States five years before the commencement of the prosecution, or that he was not brought into it contrary to the provisions of the act.

Upon the failure by the person charged to make such proofs he shall be adjudged guilty of the offence with which he may stand charged under the act. By which I understand, that after the prosecuting officer has made out a *prima facie* case, that a negro or mulatto is in possession of the accused, who has been brought into the United States contrary to law, that the burden of proof is cast upon the holder of the negro, to exempt himself from the penalties of the law.

The act of 1819 authorizes the President, in a more particular manner than had been done before, to use the naval force for the prevention of the slave trade, points out the circumstances and the localities in which seizures of vessels may be made, directs the distribution of the proceeds of them after condemnation, requires that negroes found on board of them shall be delivered to the marshal, what that officer's duty then is, and again commands that the officer making the seizure shall take into his custody every person found on board, being of the crew or officers of the vessels seized, and that they are to be turned over to the civil authority for prosecution. A bounty of twenty-five dollars is given for the detection of every negro, &c., &c., brought into the United States contrary to law, which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the informer. The government is also authorized to pay a specific sum to any person who shall lodge information with the district attorney of any State or Territory into which negroes have been introduced, contrary to the provisions of this act.

It is then made that officer's duty to commence a prosecution, by information, to ascertain the fact of the unlawful introduction, and process is issued against the person charged with holding any such negro. If upon the return of the process executed, it shall be ascertained by the verdict of a jury that the negro has been brought into the United States as the informer had alleged, he is entitled to receive *fifty dollars* for each negro delivered to the marshal, or of whom that officer may get the possession. I have been more particular in reciting what should be the proceedings, on account of it not having been pursued, when a number of Africans, supposed to be of the *Wanderer* cargo, were in possession of an officer, from whom they were taken by the intervention of a State officer's warrant, without there being the slightest authority for doing so. I suggest, as the release of the Africans alluded to was a nullity, that proceedings against the persons concerned in it may still be instituted in vindication of the violation of the laws of the United States, and that new proceedings may be brought upon a proper affidavit of any one that another person was or is in possession of any of the negroes brought in by the *Wanderer*, for carry-

ing out the United States law to its conclusion for the benefit of whoever was or may become the informer.

This brings us to the last act upon the subject, that of the 15th May, 1820. It denounces any citizen of the United States as a pirate, and that he shall suffer death, who shall become one of the crew or ship's company of any foreign [slave] ship; and that any *person whatever* becomes a pirate, and shall suffer death, who shall become one of the crew or ship's company of any vessel, owned in the whole or in part, or which shall be navigated for or in behalf of any citizen of the United States, or who shall land from such vessel on any foreign shore, and shall seize any negro or mulatto not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or who shall decoy or forcibly bring or carry, or who shall receive on board of such ship, any negro or mulatto with intent to make them slaves. The fifth section of the act declares that, if either of the same classes of persons in the same classes of vessels shall forcibly confine, or detain, or abet, or aid to do so, any negro or mulatto on either of such ships, not held to service or labor by the laws of any of the States or Territories of the United States, with intent to make such person a slave—or who shall on the high seas, or anywhere on tide water, transfer over to any other ships of vessels such persons, intending to make them slaves, or shall land or deliver such persons with the same intent, or having already sold them, that such persons shall be adjudged pirates, and on conviction shall suffer death. It was necessary to be minute in the recital of this act, or you could not have had a correct idea of it.

Such, gentlemen, has been the legislation of Congress to prohibit and to punish the introduction of slaves into the United States from abroad by our own citizens or by foreigners.

It will be found in the history which I will give of that legislation, that it is the result of an early and continued disapproval by the people of the United States, both North and South, of the African slave trade. In all of which, from the very beginning of our nationality, the distinguished men of both sections took an active part, none of them more decisively than Southern statesmen, in every act that has been passed, including the last. There has never been any manifestation of popular or sectional discontent against them on account of their opinion concerning the African slave trade, or their legislation to repress it. The acts for that purpose have never been complained of but by those who had subjected themselves to their penalties, or who feared that they might be so, or by a few gentlemen, the sincerity of whose convictions cannot be doubted, but who have not as yet in their speeches or publications commanded much attention from their knowledge of the history of our legislation, or for their expositions of constitutional laws upon the subject. No serious attempt has been made to repeal any one of those acts, and no one in a condition to do so, has been found to propose it with an earnest and zealous effort

to accomplish that. They have been acquiesced in, and had a popular approval, from the first act that was passed to the last, inclusive. The judicial infliction of the penalties of those acts, which has been frequently done, has always been considered the legal and just consequence of the constitutional provision which gives to Congress the power to prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States after the year 1807.

The acts of 1818, 1819, and 1820, severe as they may seem to be, particularly the last, had the active and marked support of the most distinguished Representatives in Congress from the State of South Carolina, and that of the ablest Representatives of every other State in the Union. There was but one opinion in the Senate and House of Representatives, that the treaty engagements of the United States with Great Britain, the times and the circumstances of them, called for such acts in favor of humanity. They were necessary to vindicate our national sincerity from almost an imputation of connivance at the violations on our coast of our acts for the suppression of the slave trade.

What those circumstances were will be shown by the narrative I shall now give you. At no time has modern commerce been assailed by more extensive or more brutal piracies and murders, than it was in 1815, and for three years afterward.

The general pacification in Europe in 1814, and that of the United States with Great Britain, threw out of employment numbers of men who had been accustomed to the violences of war, and to the hazards and gains of privateering.

They were unfitted for any quiet, social condition, were without daily occurring or expected causes of excitement, and had not those virtues suited to the pursuits of peace. Their vessels had been built, and equipped, and manned for pursuit or flight, and were unfit for the carrying trade of commerce. Many of them were soon employed in a forced trade, and in smuggling on every shore of the Atlantic. The transition to piracy soon followed, I believe, (for I speak from the history of that day and from public documents,) there was no nation in Europe, some of whose vessels were not so used, and many of those of the United States were navigated by our citizens and by foreigners for the same purpose. In the latter part of the year 1816, and during the following year, vessels of that class were on the coasts of this continent from Cape Horn to the Gulf of Florida. At first they were pirates without combinations, but afterwards became associated and had places of depot for the sale and division of their spoil. Those places were on the uninhabited Atlantic coast of America, and those localities are now known. At length an adventurer, daring and knowing, conceived the idea and executed it, to make the Island of Fernandina their rendezvous. He seized it, declaring it to be no longer a dependence of Spain, and organized a government there in conjunction with citizens of the United States, who were men of broken fortunes at home.

They claimed for themselves the privileges of nationality, invited an accession of numbers from every part of the world, re-

cruited them as soldiers, and employed them on board of cruisers which had commissions of their own, with simulated documentary papers of the United States and of the nations of Europe. Spain could not dislodge them. Our negotiations were then going on for the purchase of Florida. In a short time the little Island, (now probably to become a city of note,) was filled with the stolen products of commerce. The plan was to smuggle them into the adjoining districts of the United States, overland by the way of Florida, and from points on the St. Mary's river into the interior. Our citizens from the north and south did not resist the temptation; men from the utmost east of the United States, and the nearer south to the locality were there for unlawful purposes, just as they had been a few years before, during the war of the United States and England, to smuggle our cotton into Fernandina on English account, and in return, to smuggle into the United States the fabrics of her manufactures. In a short time this assumed government opened the Island as a depot for slaves from Africa. Two cargoes of them arrived there in the year 1818, in such a condition of misery from long confinement, starvation and scourging, that the representation of it caused all over the United States a deep and indignant sympathy. Those, and there were but a few of them, who survived, were bought by a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, and by a resident merchant of Savannah, and were successfully introduced into the United States.

A third cargo arrived under like circumstances and with the same results. It was known that others would follow, and with a proper regard for humanity, and the political interest of the nation, Mr. Monroe, then President, determined to take possession of the Island. It was done by a military force. The late General Bankhead commanded the expedition. Aury's government and force, after a show of resistance, surrendered. Himself and his officers fled, and thus an end was put to their combination for smuggling and piracy. It must not be supposed, however, that a gush of sympathy from such a cause led to the enactment of the act of 1820. It had a deeper and a wider foundation, as you will presently see, in the long standing conviction of the American people, that the African slave trade was wrong in itself.

HISTORY OF THE LEGISLATION.

Your attention will now be called to the history of the legislation of Congress to prohibit the African slave trade, with especial reference to the religious, moral and political considerations on which it rests, and to the constitutionality of the act of 1820, making that trade *piracy*, punishable with death.

The colonial history of the States, in my judicial circuit, North and South Carolina and Georgia, exhibits the existence of a profound impression among the people, that the slave trade was not a legitimate commerce, but that it involved the perpetration of enormous crimes. The same feeling, belief, and opinion had been frequently expressed in Virginia, and Maryland manifested the

same sentiments and a disposition to abolish it; all of them suggested measures for its discouragement.

This sentiment, common indeed to all the colonists, was expressed by the first Constitutional Congress of 1774, in its adoption, unanimously, by all the colonies, of the non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, and with more emphasis by the Congress of 1776. That Congress resolved that the importation of African slaves should be abandoned, and for a time there was no State in which the trade was tolerated.

The provisions of the Federal Constitution were settled with much deliberation and care. They were reported by a committee formed by a member from each State, and their report, with amendments, was adopted as the complete and final adjustment of our constitutional arrangement of that subject.

This adjustment contemplated that either of the States "then existing," should retain the power to admit slaves until the year eighteen hundred and eight, and that after the year eighteen hundred and seven, Congress should have plenary authority to regulate or prohibit it. Mr. Madison expressed the sense of the Federal Convention when he said, in the Virginia Convention, "it appeared to him that the General Government would not intermeddle with that property for twenty years, but to lay a tax on every slave imported, not exceeding ten dollars, and that, after the expiration of that period, they might prohibit the traffic altogether."

But the reservation of the power to "the United States" to admit Africans to be held as slaves, was opposed with much earnestness in the Federal Convention that passed it, and was regarded as a serious objection in many of the conventions assembled in the different States to ratify the Constitution.

The limitation of the power of the United States, to legislate upon the subject, did not extend to the trade with foreign nations, or to the territories.

In the year 1794 and 1800, during the administration of General Washington and Mr. Adams, American ships and American seamen were prohibited from engaging in or carrying on the slave trade among foreign nations, under heavy penalties. In 1798 and 1804, the trade was prohibited in the Mississippi and Louisiana territories, comprising then all the slaveholding territories of the United States.

In the year 1806 President Jefferson congratulated Congress upon the approach of that period when its power became plenary, and invited it to pass suitable laws for the final suppression of the trade. The prohibitory sections of the act of 1807 were adopted, with unusual harmony of sentiment by Congress, and was the result of Mr. Jefferson's recommendations. It was said in the debate that took place upon that bill, that the sentiment was general for the abolition of the slave trade, and that the only enquiry was, how it could be most effectually done.

In the treaty of peace concluded at Ghent between the United States and Great Britain, the trade was pronounced to be "irreconcilable with humanity and justice," and the contracting parties engaged to use their best endeavors for its abolition.

In 1818, 1819 and 1820, the laws of the United States upon the subject were revised, and additional severity given to the enactments.

Thus, it is seen, that during the administration of the first five Presidents, all of whom were concerned in settling the foundations of the Government, a series of laws, resting upon a common principle, and having a common end, have been adopted by the united and concurring views of the States and the people, for the suppression of the African slave trade.

The power of Congress to suppress the slave trade, by passing all laws necessary and proper for that purpose, is not questioned by any one at all conversant with the Constitution and constitutional history of the United States.

As a matter of commerce, the power of Congress to regulate the foreign slave trade is plenary and conclusive. As it affects navigation and the police of the ocean and seas, the power given to define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas is without limitation. And in so far as it affects intercourse with the inhabitants of another continent, and the relations which shall exist between our citizens and those inhabitants, the power of Congress to determine upon that intercourse, and to control the citizens of the United States in regard to it, is absolute and unconditional.

The acts of Congress relating to the slave trade, divide the offenders into three classes, and apportion various degrees of punishment among them. I shall speak of but one of them. The class treated as the most criminal, and upon whom the denunciation of punishment falls most severely, comprises the crew or ship's company of the vessel, who are immediately employed in carrying on the trade.

The act of Congress of May, 1820, describes this class as the crew or ship's company of any American vessel, or the citizens of the United States employed in any foreign vessel, engaged in the slave trade. The Supreme Court of the United States have said in reference to a similar enactment: "As to our own citizens, there is no reason why they should be exempted from the operation of the law of the country, even though in foreign service. Their subjection to those laws follows them everywhere."

The crimes described in this act have been already mentioned in almost the language of it, but in this connection the repetition, with greater brevity, will be allowable.

Those crimes may be committed by landing from any such vessel, and on any foreign shore seizing a negro or mulatto, not a slave under any State or territorial law of the United States, with intent to make of him a slave; or by forcibly or fraudulently decoying or abducting such a person to such ship or vessel, or forcibly confining or detaining him on board with such an intent; or selling or attempting to sell him as a slave on the high seas; or landing him from the vessel with such intent. The person transgressing, in either of the particulars mentioned, is to be adjudged a pirate, and the penalty is death.

The crime of kidnapping the inhabitant of another country by a citizen of the United States, or by the employment of an American vessel, is as plainly within the power of Congress to define and punish and denominate it piracy, as it would be for Congress to punish for piracy the crew of any vessel who might land upon the shore of the United States with intent to kidnap, or who should kidnap the citizens of the United States, or the negro slaves on plantations situated on the coast of the United States. In either case it belongs to Congress to affix the punishment for the offence, upon its own convictions of its enormity and its mischievous tendency. The denomination applied to the offender is of no importance to the character of the act, though, without designation otherwise, it may be as to the punishment of the offence.

But there can be no difficulty in vindicating the classification of the offence described in the act as *piracy*.

The acts of 1794, 1800, 1807, and 1818, abolished the slave trade, and prohibited the employment of American seamen and vessels, either in the foreign slave trade or in the importation of slaves to the United States. The American citizen was not allowed to acquire any title to the subject of such traffic, from any person concerned in it. *The rights of the inhabitants of Africa to their liberty were required to be inviolable by the inhabitants of the United States.* To this limited extent they were placed upon the same conditions as the inhabitants of any other country.

From a remote antiquity, the seizure and abduction of men and women, with the intent to dispose of them as slaves, by the crew or ship's company, of vessels roaming at large for the purpose of plunder and traffic, have been deemed and always called acts of *piracy*. It was a capital offence by the Jewish law, and to steal a human being, man, woman or child, or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country into another, has always been considered to be *piracy*, and is now so considered by all nations enjoying Jewish and Christian instruction, punishable with death.

The exclusion of the inhabitants of Africa from such protection, so far as the nations of Europe are concerned, commenced in the early part of the 14th century; the Portuguese having then begun the traffic in slaves from the western shores of that continent. But they placed their rights to do so, and their excuse for it, upon the Roman law of "*Jure gentium, servi nostri sunt, qui ab hostibus capiuntur.*"

Nor was it ever recognized in Europe to be an allowable trade upon any other principle, until the Emperor Charles V. authorized in 1571 the introduction of Africans into the Island of St. Domingo, from the establishments of the Portuguese on the coast of Guinea, to work the mines in that Island. It was subsequently sanctioned by the nations of Europe for the same purpose and for agricultural labor, and for the last it was introduced by all of them into their respective colonial possessions in America. But now the sanction of all of them for such a trade having been withdrawn,

and all of them having declared it to be piracy, the natural rights of the inhabitants of Africa are secured against the violation of them by their respective citizens and subjects, as to the transportation of them to any port of the world, with intent to make them slaves.

A classical writer upon the manners of the ancient Greeks informs us: "The supply by war of slaves there, seldom equalled the demand; in consequence a race of *kidnappers* sprung up, partly merchants and partly *pirates*, who roamed about the shores of the Mediterranean," as such miscreants do now about the slave coasts, picking up solitary and unprotected individuals. Greek and Roman authorities tell us that when the Cilician pirates had the possession of the Mediterranean, as many as ten thousand slaves were said to have been imported and sold in one day.

Lord Stowell describes a pirate "as one who renounces every country, and ravages every country on its coasts, and vessels indiscriminately." And it is quite clear, politically and judicially, that a *pirate* is one who, without a commission from any public and recognized authority, shall ravage the coasts, or vessels of any country indiscriminately. Mr. Jefferson, in his draft of the Declaration of Independence, denounces the African slave trade "as a piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel nations."

The motives and considerations which induced Congress, with scarcely a division, to enact the law of May, 1820, are fully explained in the report of the committee of the House of Representatives, which recommended the passage of the bill. "Congress," says the committee, "have heretofore marked, with decided reprobation, the authors and abettors of this iniquitous commerce in every form which it assumes, from the inception of its unrighteous purposes in America, through all the subsequent steps of its progress to its final consummation—the outward voyage, the cruel seizure and forcible abduction of the unfortunate African from his native home, and the fraudulent transfer and sale of the person so acquired. It may, however, be questioned, if a proper discrimination of their relative guilt has entered into the measure of punishment annexed to their criminal acts. Your committee cannot perceive wherein the offence of kidnapping an unoffending inhabitant of a foreign country, in chaining him down for a series of days, weeks, and months, amidst the dying and the dead, to the pestilential hold of a slave ship, of consigning him, if he chance to live out the voyage, to perpetual slavery in a remote and unknown land, differs in malignity from piracy, and why a milder punishment should follow the one than the other crime? Are there not united in this offence all that is most iniquitous in theft, most daring in robbery, and cruel in murder. If the internal wars of Africa, and their desolating effect, may be imputed to the slave trade, and that the greater part of them must cannot now be questioned, his crime, considered in its remote as well as its proximate consequences, is the very darkest in the whole catalogue of human iniquities, and its authors should be regarded as *hostes humani generis*."

In the year 1823, the House of Representatives of Congress adopted a resolution to request the President to prosecute, from time to time, negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and of America, for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and its ultimate denunciation as piracy under the laws of nations, by the consent of the civilized world. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 139 yeas to 9 nays, and among those who voted for it were Mr. Buchanan, now our President, Mr. McLean, of Delaware, Mr. Poinsett, Mr. McDuffie, and General Hamilton, of South Carolina; Mr. Reid, of Georgia; Mr. Sargeant, of Pennsylvania; Stephenson, of Virginia, and Williams, of North Carolina. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia, the mover of the resolution, in the course of his speech in support of the motion, said that technical objections had been urged, and sneers have been indulged against the legal accuracy of the application of the term piracy to the offence. Such criticism has no sound reason to sustain it. The law of nations is in part natural—in part conventional. Its only sanction is to be found in the physical force—its legal authority in the express or local consent of nations. The consent of nations may make piracy of any offence on the high seas. In seeking a denomination for a new crime, it is not necessary to invent a new term. The object of classing the prohibited act under an old title, is to provide for the former a definite and complete remedy. Piracy under the law of nations is alike understood and punished by all nations. And is there no analogy between the African slave trade and the offence of piracy, which would warrant the proposed classification of the former crime under the latter title? It may, sometimes, be difficult, amidst conflicting authorities, to say what is not piracy, but it cannot be so to determine what is. It is robbery on the high seas, without a lawful commission from any recognised authority, to take from a vessel, without color of law, a single package of goods. And is it not robbery to seize, not the property of the man, but the man himself, to chain him down, with hundreds of his fellows, in the pestilential hold of a slave ship, in order, if he chances to survive the voyage, to sell him to a foreign master? By a former law, almost coeval with our Constitution, we made murder on the high seas piracy. The seizure of an African by the landing of the crew of a vessel with intent to make him a slave on a foreign land, is *kidnapping*, and its consummation on the high seas is within the power of Congress to "define and punish piracies." Search the etymology of the term piracy, and its application to crimes, and nothing restricts it to injuries to property, or to offences which have their inception and termination on the high seas. The act of violation may begin on the shore, and be continued on the ocean, for the consummation of its intention elsewhere, and Congress may define it to be either a piracy or a felony, according to its sense of the enormity of the purpose or intention of the persons concerned in it. Congress has defined it to be piracy, and has declared that it shall be punished with death.

The act of the 15th May, 1820, on this subject, was a consummation of its legislation for the complete abolition of the slave trade. It was not passed under any momentary excitement or impulse, but it was the deliberate and considered act of the Federal government to carry out a policy that had been disclosed in the first days of our existence as a free and independent people, and which in every stage of its history had been sanctioned by the moral sense of the people. Under the resolution before mentioned, which was so triumphantly passed in the House of Representatives, the executive government entered upon negotiations with Great Britain, and in the year 1824, its parliament followed the lead of this country in designating the crime of abducting Africans from their shores to make them slaves as *piracy*. All the nations of Europe, as well as of America, have followed in the same legislation, and the object of the resolution of 1823 seems to be near its accomplishment.

Upon three occasions since 1824, the subject has been under the consideration of Congress, and at each time has a determination been fully expressed to maintain the principles that have been incorporated into the legislation of the country.

No part of it has been more explicit in that declaration than the States in my judicial circuit. Georgia declared, in her constitution of 1798, that there should be no future importation of slaves into this State, from Africa or any foreign place, after the first day of October ensuing. South Carolina prohibited negroes and slaves of any color from being brought into the State as early as the 4th November, 1788. That State's act of the 21st December, 1792, is to the same purpose, with this addition, that there should be no importation of slaves, or negroes, mulattos, or Indians, Moors, or mestizoes, *bound to service for a term of years*. And her repeated legislation from that time to the year 1803, extended and renewed the prohibition of the importation of slaves into that State. And it is a little amusing, too, that the origin of the present African apprenticeship system was begun in attempts to violate her laws forbidding the importation of slaves and negroes, under the pretence that they were only bound to service for a term of years. But the artifice was discovered, and the State has the credit of having accommodated her legislation to the fraud, so as to prevent and punish it. When the Constitution was under discussion, the convention of North Carolina had no legislation directly to prohibit the importation of slaves. It only imposed duties upon the introduction of them into that State; but since her ratification of the constitution, no State in the Union has more faithfully kept the act of Congress prohibiting the importation of slaves, unless it be the State of South Carolina, for, from what I have judicially witnessed in that State, I can say, notwithstanding there are a few there who are active advocates for the renewal of the slave trade, that the people of the State are not at all likely to recede from their long standing policy in that regard.

In 1826, in the discussion of the Panama Mission, Colonel Hayne, a member of the Senate from the State of South Carolina,

said: "The United States were the first to set their faces against the slave trade, and the first to suppress it among her citizens. We are entitled to the honor of having effectually accomplished this great object; not more by the force of our laws than by the omnipotent power of public opinion. In all measures of this character, every portion of our fellow-citizens have cordially co-operated, and even in those States where slavery exists, the people have gone heart and hand with the government in every measure calculated to cut up this nefarious trade by the roots. In the State which I have the honor to represent, any man concerned, directly or indirectly, in this traffic, would be indignantly driven out of society."

Mr. Johnson, a member of the Senate from Louisiana, said: "A general accordance in principle and sentiment prevails throughout the civilized world in regard to the duty and obligation of nations to exterminate the slave trade. It is the prevailing feeling of the age. This inhuman traffic which fills the world with misery, ought to be effectually suppressed. It belongs to Christian nations to put an end to this infamous practice, with all the crimes and horrors that follow its commission."

Judge Berrien, of Georgia, said: "For myself, I abhor the slave trade. It is abhorred by my constituents. Even at the time when it was tolerated by our laws, it was not in the southern portion of this Union that its practical advocates were found."

At a later period in the history of the country, 1843, the United States was called upon to consider the measures for the execution of the Treaty of Ghent with Great Britain, relative to the suppression of the slave trade. These measures will be found in the treaty negotiated at Washington with that power, frequently called the Webster Ashburton Treaty. That treaty was ratified, and is now a part of the law of the land. The eighth article requires "both countries to prepare, equip, and maintain in service on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron to enforce separately and respectively, the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave trade. The 9th article recites, that, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa, for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that trade and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers, by the fraudulent use of flags and other means, are so great, and the temptation so strong for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, that the desired result may be long delayed unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes. The parties to this treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

This treaty was ratified by the Senate by a vote of thirty-nine ayes to nine nays, three of those who voted in the negative representing slaveholding States. One of those was Colonel Benton,

and one of the grounds of his objection to the treaty was the clause just recited, but he declared the trade itself diabolical and infamous.

The Constitution of the United States, mainly made by slaveholding States, authorized Congress to put an end to the importation of slaves by a given day. Anticipating the limited day by legislation, Congress had the law ready to take effect on the day permitted. On the first day of January, 1808, Mr. Jefferson being President, the importation of slaves became unlawful and criminal. A subsequent act, following up the idea of Mr. Jefferson, in his first draught of the Declaration of Independence, denominated the crime as *piratical*, and delivered up its pursuers to the Sword of Justice, as the enemies of the human race. Vessels of war cruising on the coast of Africa, under our act of 1819, have been directed to search our own vessels, to arrest the violators of the law, to bring in the ships for condemnation and the men for punishment. At this time the government is not unmindful of this treaty obligation, for our next squadron for the coast of Africa will consist, I believe, of four steamers and as many sloops-of-war, and four steamships will probably cruise off Cuba, to intercept slavers that may escape the ships on the African coast. Mr. Calhoun voted for the ratification of the treaty, and expressed his clear conviction "that the policy of closing the markets of the world was both right and expedient in every point of view, that we were deeply committed against the traffic, both by legislation and treaty. The influence and the efforts of the civilized world were directed against it, and that too under our lead at the commencement."

Still later, in 1855, the House of Representatives, by a vote nearly unanimous, decided that it was not expedient to repeal the laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

The leading points in the legislative history of the laws under discussion have been referred to, to show upon what solid foundation of authority and consent on the part of the executive and legislative departments of the government, the laws for the suppression of the slave trade rest. No doubt has been entertained by the long succession of jurists and statesmen who have been concerned in their discussion and enactment, of the constitutional power of Congress to pass them. There is no question of public morality which has been more clearly and solemnly maintained than that on which this legislation reposes. It would be a retrograde movement of more than a century to consent to abate one line of the condemnation of this trade, or to relax any effort for its extirpation. Many of the clauses of these laws have come before the judiciary department of the United States for interpretation; property has been sentenced to confiscation, and men have been tried and some condemned for the violation of them. Not a question has been decided in the Circuit or in the Supreme Court which in any manner impugns their validity as constitutional enactments.

Having thus given you, gentlemen, the acts, and their legislative history, all of which have hitherto had the support and concurrence of the people of the United States, and by no part of the people more so than by the people of the slaveholding States; should cases of the kind be submitted to you by the District Attorney, you will no doubt show yourselves true and faithful to the constitution and laws of our country.

From Liberia.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED BY MRS. RIGGIN FROM HER FORMER SERVANTS
(NOW IN CAREYSBURG.)

Levin writes:—"I am sorry the rest of your people will not come here; if they knew what privileges they can enjoy here they would not be against coming to this free country. We are acting as the white people do in America; take our muskets and muster once a month. I hope you will give them another opportunity. I have no desire to change homes, to go to America. I do not say so because I am here myself, but I wish the rest of your people to come and enjoy the same privileges I enjoy. I thank you for sending me to a free country, where I can enjoy myself as a free man. Tell Mr. Coxie that I often think of the prayer that he said he would pray for us in his church; and I pray that the Lord will bless him."

Israel writes:—"David is yet with Dr. Snowden at Sinoe, and is well treated, and doing very well, and is studying medicine, and learns to read and write very well. Arthur is in Careysburg, and is doing well, and is a fine scholar indeed, and bids fair to be a fine citizen, which is a great pleasure to me indeed. He sends his best respects to you, and thanks you for the books you sent him. All your people are doing well." He adds: "Before I close my letter, I should like to give some advice to your people with regard to their coming here, for it is a fine country for colored people to

live in. It is like all other countries—for a year or so it is a little rough, but after that you or any one may live at their ease; therefore I would advise you all to come to Africa, where you can be men and women."

Jacob writes:—"Thanks be to God for all this world's goods! I have been greatly blessed. I have in my legal possession ninety (90) acres of farming land, as good as any land in the world, and four town lots of the same; and I have a good and fine wife, which I esteem a blessing from the Lord. We raise goats and get a plenty of nice milk for my family; raise a plenty of fine poultry of all kinds, and can kill a chicken every day if we want one."

Henny writes to her former mistress:—"We are all sorry to hear the state of your health. You have been so good to us in setting us free and sending us to this fine country; and your loving kindness is still extended to us all the time. May the Lord bless you both in time and eternity. We have free schools all the week round, and Sabbath schools every Sunday. Children are progressing rapidly. There never was a General in America received with greater honor and applause than Mr. Seys was here. He stayed but a short time, preached twice, and was highly delighted."

Table of Emigrants—Continued from 42d Annual Report, page 56.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Mo.	Illa.	Choc.	Cher.	Cal.	Total.
122	Rebecca.....	April.....1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
123	Mary C. Stevens....	May.....1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	1	.....	35	10	24	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
124	Bark Mendi.....	May.....1859	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
125	Mary C. Stevens....	Nov.....1859	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	1	.....	19	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63

Recapitulation.

Mass.....54 New Jersey..35 D. C.....104 Georgia.....1061 Tennessee...718 Illinois.....38 Texas.....16 California.....1
 R. I.....36 Penn.....218 Virginia.....3518 Alabama.....105 Kentucky...658 Missouri.....83 Choctaw N.....7
 Conn.....46 Delaware.....5 N. Carolina 1354 Mississippi..536 Ohio.....55 Michigan.....1 Cherokee N.....1 Total.....10,357
 New York..257 Maryland ..554 S. Carolina 433 Louisianans...309 Indiana.....81 Iowa.....3

Number liberated Africans sent by U. S. Government, 1,244.

NOTE.—The above does not include the number (about 1,000) that have been sent by the Maryland State Colonization Society to the "Colony of Maryland in Liberia."

Return of the Stevens.

This Ship arrived home to Baltimore on the 5th of last month. She brings Liberia dates to the 28th of January. She sailed during her absence some ten thousand miles, anchored twice at four ports, and once at a fifth, and accomplished her outward and homeward voyage in one hundred and twenty-five days.

Cabin passengers: Asbury F. Johns, Susanna Brown, B. E. Castendyke, Dr. J. H. Snowden. *Steerage:* Paulina Fuller, Mary Jane Richards, Eliza Logan, and Peter Butler.

The Maryland Colonization Journal is surprised to find "how little matter the six numbers of the Herald contain; at least three-

fourths being of domestic manufacture." This would indicate that the Liberians have at least something to occupy them in their own affairs. The Journal justly adds:

"We are much gratified to note the great improvement in the character and tone of the editorials, since the close of the political campaign. Not that they were more violent or scurrilous than our American papers, under like circumstances before, but in a small community, violent conflicts, even of opinion, are more dangerous—a big tempest in a very little tea pot would blow off the lid, at least. We are really proud of the present appearance of the Herald, its entire execution, mechanical and editorial. It is excelled by few of our country papers."

[From the Liberia Herald of Jan. 4, 1860.]

Inaugural Address of President Stephen A. Benson.

"SPACE will not permit us [says the Herald] to give an account of the inauguration proceedings in this number; we shall, in our next, record the ceremonies of the day and so much of their signification as has appeared to our mind. We invite attention to the inaugural address published in this number, and recommend it to the consideration of every true patriot, venturing to say, that he who reads it unmoved, is unworthy of the name of a patriot.

We did not call attention, in our last issue, to the message of the President published then; not that it did not have a very high place in our estimation, but because the message sufficiently recommended itself; and we believe did receive from the readers of our paper that

attention which its importance demanded.

Both of these documents prove, not only from their language, but from the effects to which they direct attention, how much toil, how much self-denial, have been used to advance the best interest of Liberia. They embrace principles calculated to secure the end had in view by their possessor; they breathe a spirit of patriotism, dangerous to everything like anarchy and confusion, and they point onward and upward to that high point which it is the destiny of Liberia to reach.

Who, then, can say that Liberia will not succeed? Where is the man with soul so base, who can say that the success of Liberia is "a problem yet to be solved."

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Friends and Fellow citizens :

Two years ago, when addressing you on a similar occasion, it was perhaps equally as foreign to your purpose, as it was to my expectation and desire, that I should this day stand before you again, as your candidate elect, to be inaugurated for the occupancy of the presidential chair of this Republic for another term of two years. Yet, in the course of events, it has been your pleasure, in the exercise of your enlightened and sacred suffrage since that period, to designate me to serve you another term. And it is in obedience to your sovereign will, as expressed so generally at the ballot-box last May, that I appear before you this day to take upon me the solemn oath enjoined by the fundamental law of this Republic.

I feel, fellow-citizens, that I would be no less highly chargeable with a dereliction of duty, than I would be outraging my own feelings, were I to permit the present occasion to escape, without attempting—however imperfectly it may be done—an expression of the profound gratitude I feel toward you for the successive unmistakable evidences of confidence reposed in me, by electing me three times to the highest office in your gift. I beg now to assure you, that the confidence thus reposed, will produce no effect on me, contrary to that of affording incentives to increased efforts on my part to serve the best interest of our common country.

To serve the best interest of Liberia, was by far the leading, if not the only motive that influenced me four years ago to take upon me, by your request, such responsible duties as are involved in the office of the chief magistracy of this republic. And however tremulously at

the time, I may have approached the presidential chair, it was a source of much relief to my mind, when I remembered that my public life would be subject to your scrutiny, subject to the verdict of a political tribunal, synonymous with the power that had exalted me to the presidency. In the mandates of that tribunal, as may be expressed at the ballot-box, I hope to always cordially acquiesce, whether they be *pro* or *con*.

After a public life of four years spent in your midst, it would be a needless tax of your time to attempt now, a recapitulation of my administrative policy. This may be proper enough when one is for the first time entering upon his administrative term. But should he continue his incumbency for successive terms, he should expect and desire his constituents to judge him by his works, instead of by his words. This course has been, as a general thing, the uniform practice of political adjudication in republican governments.

I had many unmistakable evidences of your approval of the enunciation of principles and policy, which I made upon the occasion of my first induction four years ago. The following year, in my re-nomination and re-election, you were pleased to give further evidence of your satisfaction and conviction, that I had striven hard to cause my administrative policy to harmonize with the theory I had enunciated. And during the early part of the year that has just closed, you were pleased again to evidence your confirmation in this belief, by elevating me this third time to the highest office in your gift. These repeated evidences of satisfaction and confidence convince me, that you have very rightly adjudged that, whatever is the uniform practice of one, is the only reliable exponent of his principles.

In entering four years ago upon the public career into which I am being inaugurated again to-day, my duty was plain before me. I sought by every justifiable means to encourage political peace and concord among ourselves, and to give countenance only to so much agitation as might be necessary to prevent an unhealthy political stagnation, and its ruinous consequences. I also intently strove to direct the minds and action of my countrymen to those principles of political economy, without the observance and practice of which the wealthiest nation must retrograde, and the young nation must expire in its infancy; but from the observance of which, individual and national prosperity in every possible conceivable respect would result; in a word, to induce the bulk of our citizens to draw their minds away from foreign lands, and turn their attention home, to the development of our country's resources; to the cultivation of the soil, and the manufacture of the products of our country, which pursuits are the only reliable basis of a healthy and profitable commerce; internal improvements, so as to facilitate transportation, that Liberia might become more loved and appreciated at home as well as admired and respected abroad, rendered increasingly so by the continued equitable administration of her laws to all, and her certain, though gradual advancement in every other essential element of national greatness.

If Liberia is ever to be *really* independent, if ever her finances, or pecuniary interest is to find a reliable basis; if she is to establish and maintain a literature here; if the area of her territory is to expand commensurately with her national age; if civilization and christianity are to be co-extensive with her ter-

ritorial jurisdiction; if ever she is made in the future to disgorge her vast mineral and vegetable treasures; if ever we safely escape the danger of foreign influence in our politics; if ever we attain to perfect and respectable national manhood, these great and ennobling ends are to be secured by the general diffusion of religion and letters throughout this republic.

I employ the term *religion* here as a comprehensive or generic term, comprehending in the galaxy of its constituent traits and concomitants, *industry* and *economy*, and that industry too, that is of the most productive and available nature. For inspiration plainly intimates, (if not expressly teaches,) that "diligence in business, fervor of spirit and the service of the Lord," if not synonymous terms, are at least tri-sisters and inseparably joined. And if there is one national industrial pursuit to be preferred to another, taking precedence because of its paramount importance, it is that which Divine Wisdom assigned man in his primitive state of innocence—the cultivation of the soil—an occupation more congenial than any other to that state of purity in which he was created, and which was calculated more than any other secular employment to preserve from contamination those sanctified affections with which he held constant communion with his Creator. If at this time, there be any one thing in Liberia more than another that rejoices and encourages my heart, it is the rapid progress that my fellow-citizens have made in agricultural and other industrial pursuits. Their progress in that respect is more than sufficient to compensate me for whatever ordeal I may have had to pass through during the last four years of my public life. I am fully aware that various have been, and

perhaps are, opinions in foreign lands, as to our capability for the perpetuity of our government and civil institutions. Our success is still regarded by many as a problem, yet to be solved. The opinion was based a few years ago, mainly on what was supposed to be a natural deficiency of intellect in the race, as well as delinquency in voluntary enterprise and industry. But the rapid discoveries and lucid testimony of numerous recent travelers upon this continent, have pretty well convinced the civilized world that Africa and Africans, when not contaminated by such civilized influences as are vicious, are a very different people in condition and character, from those of hopeless, indolent and brutal degradation, which opinion had so generally obtained for centuries in the civilized world.

Barth, Livingstone, Bowen, and Seymour, have each, to a degree, drawn the curtain aside, and presented to the astonished view of the civilized world, populous kingdoms and cities. They have not only traversed extensive regions of fertile and well watered countries, abounding in natural wealth, because their vast mineral and vegetable treasures remain yet untouched, but they also bear testimony to the annual existence of large and well cultivated fields where plenty abounds. And some portions of this land are occupied by negroes, who consider it a disgrace to be indolent; negroes dwelling in the heart of Africa, who, for centuries of seclusion from the civilized world, have maintained a somewhat respectable state of civilization; vast regions peopled by negroes, whose virtues, especially of chastity, honesty, hospitality and industry, rival the degree to which those qualities generally obtain in the civilized world; a people admirably subject

to rule and order, and possessing to an astonishing degree those elements, which by a proper development, and if accompanied with a knowledge and practice of Bible Truth, cannot fail in the future to elevate them to a state of national dignity and grandeur, second to no existing race on earth.

Fellow-citizens, in proportion as years increase upon me, do I discover the vastness of the field, and the responsibility of the work marked out by Divine Providence for Liberia upon this continent. Who is it that can look through the vista of the future, without being satisfied that there must in the very nature of things be an extensive expansion of our territory; co-extensive with which, we trust, will be the diffusion of religion, letters and law, and a rapid assimilation to us, of the teeming tribes of this vast continent, their confederation or consolidation with us—tribes, many of whom, in their seclusion in central Africa, now possess all the essential elements and susceptibilities of a great and noble people; and surely one cannot refrain from indulging in an anticipation almost amounting to a certainty, of a glorious future for Liberia, a future whose glory will exceed the present in brilliancy, far more than the clear noonday does the beclouded morning sun.

Let our friends in foreign lands, who have for many years anxiously watched our progress; whose prayers and means have for so long a time, been kindly and magnanimously tendered in our behalf; whose solicitude for our well being and success is no less than our own; let them know, let them from this moment receive this declaration most respectfully made unto them, as an assurance emanating from the heart of each individual citizen of Liberia separately, and then again

as emanating in the aggregate from every heart united in one, that "Liberia will not! cannot! and shall not be disgraced by civil wars!" Let the declaration of truth go forth to them this day, that their fears of civil war amongst us during the last year were unfounded; such a thought, apprehension or intention could find no place to exist in any Liberian's head or heart.

However imprudent and censurable the issues from the several presses may have been—which really was the case—during the past year, in their controversies and alternate assaults; however pungent circumstances may cause them to be in the future, I have not been, nor am I the least apprehensive that civil war will result from them.

Our citizens, when they become surcharged with real or imaginary political provocations, will seek and avail themselves of the medium of the press—if accessible—for relief. This is natural to them, in common with the citizens of all other republican governments, where the liberty of the press is tolerated. And though the abuse of their privilege by going to excess, as was evidenced in all the Liberian papers published the last year, is much to be regretted, and should not be encouraged, yet it should be regarded more in the light of a safety valve, relieving them, through this medium, of that which might otherwise find a less harmless escape.

And now, fellow-citizens, since the year which ends my second administrative term has just closed, and we are just entering upon a new year and a new term, let the political follies and inconsistencies of the last year pass away with it. Let the wise and good in foreign lands be thoroughly convinced at last of

the important fact, respecting which they seem most tenaciously incredulous, that Liberians can politically dispute and contend, can wage a most intense political warfare of words, and can most independently say a great many hard things about each other in the heat of their excitement—perhaps truly and untruly—and at the same time contemplate not the least corporeal or other injury to each other; and at no time permitting the excitement and adverse political feelings to become so intensive, as to prevent them at any time from uniting on a common platform of patriotism in defence and support of the fundamental interests of our common country.

Let Liberians demonstrate to the world that they can, at the proper time, (as is now the case,) lay down their weapons of political warfare after having inflicted no further damage than words can do, only to resume their use in moderation when circumstances shall really make it necessary. Let us in future look up and forward more intently than even before to higher and nobler ends. Let Church and State keep their respective missions before them, and, moving on in their respective legitimate spheres, strive to excel in being instrumental in contributing to the spiritual and temporal welfare of this land and country; in the faithful prosecution of which, in this very extensive and responsible field spread out by Divine Providence, before each one individually, as well as before all in the aggregate, each and all will find enough to do, to call into requisition their every energy, their every power, their every faculty.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Government House,

Monrovia, Jan. 2, 1859.

From the Liberia Herald of Jan. 4, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me to offer to you the following letter from that long tried and proved friend of Liberia, Rev. Dr. Pinney, of New York. Its publication may do much good.

JOHN SEYS.

NEW YORK, October, 1859.

Rev. John Seyes:

MY DEAR SIR: I observe by the papers that the cotton seed failed or the plants were destroyed by too much rain. This calls to my mind a very interesting statement published in the New York Colonization Journal, February, 1850, made by Dr. J. Lawrence Day, previously colonization physician at Monrovia.

The synopsis of his letter is this. He sailed from the United States in September, 1840. He planted Sea Island cotton seed in the public garden on the 24th of November, 1840, and when the Bark returned Jan 1, 1841, he put into the hands of Dr. Johnson a branch from the cotton planted six weeks before by him, "which exhibited a beautiful white cotton of a very long and fine staple."

At the time it struck me that by planting seed near the close of the rainy season, say in October—the plant would bear all the dry season and no bolls would rot.

Please call attention to this point in the Liberia papers.

Yours truly,

J. B. PINNEY.

THE SCHOOLS IN THE SEMINARY.

—On the 12th of December last, Mr. Daniel Ware, teacher of the higher branches in the English Department of the Monrovia Academy, held an examination of the scholars under his tuition. The degree of intelligence manifested by

the scholars—both boys and girls—the readiness with which they answered the questions proposed, all showed that Mr. Ware had not labored in vain. Some of the scholars did remarkably well, and considering the ages of most of them, and the progress they have thus far made, we conclude, *ceteris paribus*, that the rising generation will far outstrip the one that is now on the stage of action.

On the 14th of the same month, Miss Catharine Stroble, the teacher in the primary department of the same academy, examined her scholars in the various studies they had been pursuing during the year. His Excellency, the President of the Republic, and several other prominent gentlemen were present at both of these examinations, and seemed pleased to witness the beneficial results of the persevering labor of Miss Stroble and Mr. Ware, and doubtless were still more convinced of the great good our foreign friends are doing in educating the youth of Liberia.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE MOORE.

Thursday, the 15th of December, terminating, as it did, the last session of the Court of "Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas," for this (Montserrat) county for this year, was the day on which the resignation of the Hon. Jacob M. Moore, who has for four years so creditably and honorably filled the office of judge in said court, was to take effect.

BREAD-STUFFS.—It is a notable fact, that at no period in the history of Liberia have domestic and even foreign breadstuffs been so cheap and abundant as at present. Rice has been produced, even in the Bas-

sa and Kroo countries, an unusual thing, this season, to an almost incredible quantity.

On our windward coast, rice can be purchased in any quantity and for anything.

The farmers, too, have raised rice in large quantities, while cassava, potatoes and eddoes glut our market; as to the last, however, we speak more especially of our own city.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION held its session this year at Bexley, Grand Bassa. The business was completed last Monday two weeks. Delegates from the churches in this district have returned, everything is spoken of as having proceeded in a most pleasing and edifying manner.

NEW LAWS.—A bill will be introduced during the present session of the Legislature for consolidating and funding the government debt. Also a bill revising the tariff—increasing the duties on luxuries, haberdasheries, &c., as well as on such articles as are produced at home.

NEW AND USEFUL.—The collector for this port is preparing a statistical table of the entire imports of the Republic for the last year, which will be duly published. We are to have, hereafter, such an account semi-annually.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.—The President transmitted, a few days ago, a special message to the Legislature, accompanying a memorial and resolutions from the "Trustees of Donations," and Trustees of Liberia College, referring to the amendatory act to the "act incorporating Liberia College," passed by the Legislature at its last session.

The entire communications have been printed in pamphlet form for

the Legislature, and may also be expected in some of our earliest editions.

[From the Herald of Jan. 13.]

Officers of the Republic of Liberia.

	Salary.
STEPHEN A. BENSON, of Grand Bassa, President, . . .	\$2,500
DANIEL BASHIEL WARNER, Vice President, . . .	400

The Cabinet.

JOHN NOSTEDLER LEWIS, Secretary of State, . . .	800
WILLIAM ANDREW JOHNSON, Secretary of Treasury, . .	800
JACOB M. MOORE, of Clay-Ashland, Attorney General, .	400

Postmaster General.

Judiciary.

BOSTON J. DRAYTON, of Maryland County, Chief Justice, . . .	250
BEVERLY R. WILSON, of Montserrado Co., Judge of Quarterly Court,	250
SAMUEL S. HERRING, of Bassa Co., Judge of Quarly Court, . . .	250
C. G. HANSFORD, of Sinoe Co. Judge of Quarterly Court, . . .	250
D. R. FLETCHER, of Md. Co., Judge of Quarterly Court, . . .	250
GABRIEL MOORE, Treasurer, . . .	500
JOHN B. JORDAN, Comptroller, . . .	600
JOHN HENRY CHAVERS, of Modrovia, Collector of Customs,	600
SANDY A. HORACE, of Grand Bassa, Collector of Customs, . . .	200
ROBERT D. WATTS, of Sinoe Co., Collector of Customs, . . .	200
JAMES B. DENNIS, of Maryland Co., Collector of Customs,	300

DIRECT TAX.

Montserrat County.

Val. Real Estate.	Tax.	Pol.	Aggregate.
\$357,837	902.80	639.44	1,542.24

Grand Bassa County.

\$209,770	527.99	68.22	641.21
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Maryland County.

\$54,562	142.25	101.09	243.34
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Sinoe County.

\$19,348	50.22	166.30	216.52
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Total, \$641,717	50.22	166.30	216.52
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Receipts and Expenditures of the Government.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury states, that the receipts into the Public Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30 Sept., 1859, were \$46,612 08
Disbursements for same year, 46,166 43

Excess of Receipts, . . . 445 65

Receipts for the year ending 30th September, 1859, were 46,612 08

Receipts for the year ending 30th September, 1858, were 40,426 47

Thus exhibiting an excess of receipts over the preceding year of . . . 6,185 61

Disbursements for the year ending 30th September, 1859, were . . . 46,166 43

Disbursements for the year ending 30th September, 1858, were . . . 37,375 95

\$8,790 48

THE PIC-NIC.—On Thursday, the 3d inst., many of the first citizens of Monrovia, having previously made suitable preparation, proceeded from the wharfs of the city to the place that had been prepared for the picnic, about a mile and a half to the east of Monrovia, up the Mesurado River. Arriving at the landing about half past ten o'clock, they wended their way amidst shady trees, until they came to a cool grove, that had been prepared under verdant palm trees.

The spot was a delightful one, the arrangements complete, and the enjoyment transporting. There was enjoyment of various kinds, and at the proper hour, a sumptuous dinner was served up, of which all seemed to partake heartily.

After all had enjoyed themselves and the time for departing had arrived, all were anxiously hurrying to the landing, to be in time to join the procession of boats that enlivened that portion of the river. They proceeded in order, at intervals giving hearty cheers; and coming around the small island opposite the city, all joined in three hearty cheers for the season,—the surrounding woods echoed back the sound, and we judge the timid inhabitants of the river wondered whence came the fierce invasion. The party landed at half past 6 o'clock. The affair was grand.

RELIGIOUS.—The Presbytery of West Africa met at Harrisburg on Thursday evening, at half past seven o'clock, the 29th of December. The opening sermon, on the "Providence of God," was preached by Rev. James M. Priest, Moderator of the preceding Presbytery. The Presbytery admitted to their number Rev. Armistead Miller, Rev. James R. Amos, and Rev. Thomas H. Amos, from the Presbytery of New-castle. These gentlemen were examined on certain points of doctrine before being admitted. Mr. H. W. Erskine, of Clay-Ashland, was examined by the Presbytery with reference to ordination, and ordained. Presbytery then adjourned, to meet at Monrovia on the 3d of January: At this meeting, Mr. E. W. Blyden was examined for ordination, and was ordained on the evening of the same day.

Several other important matters

were done by this Presbytery, of which we have no special report.

THE Liberia Annual Conference for the Meth. Episcopal Churches in this country, commenced its regular session on yesterday in this city.

AGREEABLY to the request made, some time ago, by the missionaries of the Lodianna Mission in India, that the 8th day of January, 1860, be observed by *all* the churches throughout the world as a day of prayer for the "CONVERSION OF THE WORLD," the different churches in this Republic, so far as we have yet been informed, assembled their respective congregations, and heartily and earnestly gave response to the desire of those good missionaries. We were present in the morning at Clay-Ashland; and were pleasingly gratified to note the earnestness with which the churches there had entered into the glorious enterprise. The congregations of the different denominations had assembled, to crowding, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by 6 a. m. We learned that there, the meetings were to be held throughout the day, alternately in the different churches.

J. G. C. L. Newnham, for six years the much esteemed British Consul to this Republic, and who returned to England about a year ago, has been by his government appointed Consul at Amsterdam.

His Excellency the President met Ky Bucko, and Bromley, chiefs of the Dey tribes, in grand *palaver*, from the 9th to the 11th inst. The main point was a charge, by Ky Bucko against Bromley, for an attempted war upon Bucko and his

subjects. After careful investigation of the matter, His Excellency "gave Bucko best," i. e., declared Bromley to have been in the wrong. The readiness and confidence with which the aborigines contiguous to us submit on every occasion their difficulties and disputes to our authorities for settlement, bespeaks much for the influence, for good, we already exercise over them, and gives a very encouraging feature to the speedy development of those great principles of right and justice, of peace and brotherly love and a fellow-feeling, the cardinal of civilization and Christianity, which it is the peculiar mission of Liberia to disseminate, if not throughout all Africa, as far as her influence ever may extend. Much, too, is due to the patience, (for no small quantum of it is required,) fairness, and interest taken by the authorities where ever they are called in for the adjustment of these native difficulties. In this, President Benson, as well as all others whom he has been pleased from time to time to associate with him, evince the greatest adaptedness.

NEW LIBERIAN VESSELS.—During the last week, two new vessels, averaging 200 tons, have been added to the list of our domestic shipping. The Hamburg schooner "Liberia," well known as "Goedelt's schooner," has been purchased by the firm of Payne & Yates.

On the evening of the 12th inst., the new and fine schooner "James Hall" arrived. The James Hall is a splendid fore and aft topsail schooner of 80 tons, and was built in Baltimore for the firm of McGill Bros., here. Captain Heaps, the former captain of the Mary Caroline Stevens, brought out the "Hall," who will also carry the "Moses Shepard," another vessel of the

McGill's, to Plymouth, England, for repairs; there being no conveniences, docks, &c., here for repairing a vessel of her size: She leaves about the first of April.

DORCAS SOCIETY.—This well known society of ladies celebrated its twentieth anniversary on Thursday the 12th inst. The annual oration was delivered by Rev. John Seys.

BURGLARY.—The office of Bishop Burns, Seminary building, up stairs, was forced open on the night of the 11th inst., and property to the

amount of \$12 stolen, comprising considerable crockery which the Bishop had lately purchased and temporarily stored there. No apprehension yet of the rogue.

LIGHTNING IN CAPE MOUNT HARBOR.—During the past month three vessels were struck by lightning, while lying in Cape Mount harbor; the "Antelope," from Boston, the "Mary Atwell," Baltimore, and the "Moses Shepard." The damage to the Antelope and Atwell was slight; the Shepard had her main mast much injured.

Proposed Settlement on the New Jersey Purchase.

THE free people of color in many parts of the United States are turning their thoughts towards **LIBERIA**. To these people, no other country promises equal advantages, political, agricultural and commercial: None such a home, for the education of their children, for general prosperity, and growth to national independence and influence. It must be admitted that emigration to Liberia has been retarded by the real, and still more by the imagined, dangers of the African climate. The existence of such dangers to newly-arrived emigrants on the shores, and near the mouths of rivers in Africa, (greater in the early days of the colonies than now,) has induced the Society to regard the founding of settlements on the high lands of the interior as of much importance to health, and in the experience of the first settlement of the kind at Careys-

burg, they have not been disappointed. But difficulties, and much expense have attended the work, arising from various causes, and especially the regulations of the Liberian Government.

The multiplication of interior settlements has been thus far prevented mainly by the want of emigrants with the spirit to go forward as pioneers in the arduous enterprise, yet the Society has, for years, been convinced, that in the settlement of the interior country will be found the true remedy of the most trying evils of Colonization. Both the Directors and Executive Committee, appreciating highly the laudable purpose of the friends of the cause in New Jersey, (who purchased some years ago a fine mountain district east of Bassa, that the town to be erected upon it might bear the venerable name of Finley, one of

her most honored citizens and the principal founder of this Society—a purpose seconded with an appropriation by the Legislature of the State,) have waited only for the co-operation of the Liberian Government, and for emigrants resolute enough to accomplish the work.

They have not failed to discern the advantages of the object, nor to invite all concerned to engage in its execution. Nor can it be doubted, that the great influence recently acquired by the Liberians over the native population, the general peace established in all directions; and the increased knowledge among the aborigines of the value of peaceful relations to all their interests, have multiplied the facilities and securities for the planting of civilized communities on the elevated lands of the interior.

Those who have expressed impatience that a settlement has not already been established on the New Jersey Tract, cannot, we think, have duly considered all the facts in the case,—possibly have not known them. They would hardly urge the opening of roads and construction of houses, without at least some reason to expect emigrants to travel on the former and occupy the latter.

The Committee, then, respectfully appeal to the friends of the Society everywhere, but especially in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, to do all in their power to prevent the necessity for further

delay in the establishment of a settlement on the commanding district of Liberia, honored by the name of New Jersey—a name memorable in our Revolutionary History, as well as in that of this Society,—to diffuse among their free colored people such facts and arguments touching Colonization, as shall enlighten their understandings and animate their hearts with great purposes for the elevation of their race. And considering what, through the favor of Divine Providence, this Society has been enabled to accomplish for free men of color, in opening before them and their posterity an inviting home on the coast of Africa,—theirs to possess, enlarge, enjoy forever—not as slaves, but freemen,—not as servants, but masters,—not alone, but in well ordered society,—under a Republican Government,—in free, National independence, with no assignable limit to their growth, influence and prosperity; we trust we may reasonably and emphatically appeal to them, to consider the opportunity now afforded them by the Almighty, for casting off the badges of their degradation, and taking an honorable place among the free, enlightened and happy communities of mankind.

To the friends of this Society, and especially to the free people of color, the Committee are prepared to say, that whenever they shall find reason to expect worthy persons of color ready to establish themselves

in the salubrious mountain region east of Bassa, known as the New Jersey Purchase, houses will be prepared for their occupation, a road opened, and everything done which can be done by this Society, to give facility, aid and comfort to such company in the accomplishment of their laudable and useful enterprize, so that on their landing at Bassa they may immediately proceed to their own inviting homes.

Arrival from Liberia.

By the Schooner Stephen A. Benson, arrived at Baltimore, we have dispatches from Liberia to the date of February 15th. Every thing is prosperous in that Republic, and the interest in agriculture and commerce is rapidly increasing. Many are the indications that Liberia will produce *abundantly* the richest productions of the tropics.

REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN AFRICA. The African and Sierra Leone Weekly Advertiser, brought by the last mail, reports a religious revival in that colony, and that vast numbers of people flocked to the house of God twice every day.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1860.

MAINE.
By the Rev. F. Butler, (\$21,) viz:
Yarmouth—Central Cong. Church Society, \$20, Mrs. Betsey True, \$1, which with previous donations constitute Barnabas Freeman, Esq., a life member..... 21 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Henniker—From A. D. D. F. Conner, \$30, viz:—On account of A. D. D. F. Conner, \$21, Mrs. L. N. Conner, \$8, and Washington Berry, \$1, to constitute Rev. Jacob Scales a life member..... 30 00

By Rev. F. Butler:
Concord—Mrs. Mary G. Stickney, \$3..... 3 00

33 00

VERMONT.
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$62.51) viz:
Danville—Rev. John Eastman... 5 00
Essex—S. H. Bliss, \$2, Dea. A. J. Watkins, Mr. Herrick, Col. Byron Stevens, B. B. Butler, each \$1, other friends, \$4.... 10 00

Middlebury—Hon. Peter Starr, Hon. Mr. Nash, each \$5, Rev. Pres. B. Labaree, Prof. R. S. C. Robbins, W. H. Parker, S. W. Boardman, and Joseph Warner, each \$2, E. R. Wright, G. C. Adams, S. Swift, Geo. C. Chapman, Z. Beckwith, Ira Allen, O. Wooster, E. Vallette, J. Davenport, Mrs. J. A. Beckwith, \$1 each, Cash, 79 cents, —which constitute Rev. Pres. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., a life member..... 30 79
Orwell—Collection in Cong. Ch. and Society, in part to constitute Rev. Rufus Cushman a life member..... 16 72

62 51

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Miscellaneous..... 1,866 70

TENNESSEE.

Blountsville—Samuel Rhea, annual donation..... 10 00

ARKANSAS.

<i>Doakville, Choctaw Nation</i> —Rev. E. Hotchkim & Rev. C. Kingsbury, \$5 each.....	10 00
Total donations.....	\$2,003 21

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Henniker</i> —Jonas Wallace, to 1 March, '61, \$1. <i>Piermont</i> —Rev. Increase S. Davis, \$2. <i>Concord</i> —Hon. Samuel Morrill, in full, 48 cts. By Rev. F. Butler, \$3, viz:—Nathan Stickney, dec'd, in full, \$2. <i>East Lempster</i> —Reuben Roundsley, \$1.....	6 48
VERMONT. — <i>Newbury</i> —Mrs. A. Atkinson, to Oct. '60, \$2. <i>Pittsford</i> —D. Gorham, to April, '60, \$4. <i>Well's River</i> —A. B. W. Tenney, to Jan. '60, \$3. <i>Manchester</i> —Lowland Munson, to Nov. '60, \$4. <i>Hinesburg</i> —Daniel Woodyear, to Jan. '61, \$5. <i>West Rutland</i> —Charles G. Boardman, to March, '60, \$4. <i>Castleton</i> —Smith Sherman, to Aug. '60, \$6. <i>Milton</i> —Joseph Clark, \$4.25. By Rev. F. Butler, \$4, viz: <i>Danville</i> —Rev. John Eastman, to '61, \$1. <i>Pittsford</i> —Isaac Leonard, dec'd, in full, \$3.....	36 25
MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Gloucester</i> —J. Giles, in full.....	1 00
RHODE ISLAND. — <i>Providence</i> —Wm. Whitaker, to Jan. '61, \$1. <i>Bristol</i> —Samuel Bradford and Benjamin Hall, to Jan. '61, each \$1.....	3 00
NEW JERSEY. — <i>Trouton</i> —Estate of Wm. Wurta, dec'd, received from J. R. White, Ex'r, in full, \$5. <i>Franklin</i> —Jos. Kingsland, in full, \$5. <i>Elizabethtown</i> —Enos Price, to Jan. '60, \$5. <i>Parsippany</i> —Prof. F. N. Benedict, from Oct. '56, to Oct. '60, \$4.....	19 00
PENNSYLVANIA. — <i>Lancaster</i> —Miss Catharine Yates, to Jan. '60, \$2. <i>Philadelphia</i> —George B. Wood, for 2 years due and 3 in advance, to '63, \$5. <i>Wilmington</i> —Rev. J. Patterson, to Jan. '60, \$2. <i>Union Town</i> —N. Ewing, to Jan. '60, \$5. <i>Meadville</i> —John Reynolds, to Jan. '60, \$5. <i>Carlisle</i> —John B. Parker, to Jan. '61, \$6....	25 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — <i>Washington City</i> —John Seaford and Chauncey Warriner, \$1 each, for 1860.....	2 00
VIRGINIA. — <i>Hampstead</i> —Mrs. Lucy F. Hooe, to Jan. '61, \$3. <i>Moore's Landing</i> —Joshua Duprey, to Jan. '61, \$1.....	4 00
LOUISIANA. — <i>New Orleans</i> —Dr. E. C. Hyde, for 1 year.....	1 00
OHIO. — <i>Cincinnati</i> —D. C. Wallace, to March, '61, \$1. <i>New Middletown</i> —James Justice, in full, \$5.....	6 00
MISSISSIPPI. — <i>Columbus</i> —Mrs. Eliza B. Randolph, to Jan. '60, ARKANSAS. —Returned by Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, to close of 1859,— <i>Doakville, Choctaw Nation</i> —Rev. A. Reid, Rev. C. Kingsbury, Capt. R. M. Jones, \$1 each, Rev. E. Hotchkim, \$3.50. <i>Eagletown</i> —Rev. C. Byington, \$2. <i>Wheelock</i> —Rev. J. Edwards, and Mrs. S. T. Libby, \$1 each.....	10 50
IOWA. —By Rev. S. Storrs Howe, \$3, viz: <i>Des Moines</i> —Gov. S. J. Kirkwood, and C. C. Coles, \$1 each. <i>Davenport</i> —Elijah Sills, \$2, Lt. Gov. N. J. Runch, \$1.....	5 00
WISCONSIN. —By Rev. A. Callender, for 1860— <i>Brookfield Centre</i> —John Dixon, Mrs. A. Hart, C. Taylor, jr.; <i>Wauwatosa</i> —Rev. Delos Hale, O. S. Rathbone; <i>Lake Mills</i> —J. Millard, A. D. Fayville, Stephen Fayville; <i>Madison</i> —Rev. W. L. Green, J. W. Sterling, A. McBride, J. C. Armstrong, J. H. Hubbard, E. E. Hale, S. E. Pearson, E. Sharp, T. D. Coryell, Mrs. Z. F. Morse, Rev. Dr. McKnight, Rev. A. H. Walter; <i>Portage City</i> —Rev. G. C. Heckman, G. C. Pettibone, Mrs. H. S. Zoller, Rev. R. Langley; <i>Pine Hill</i> —S. Varnelle; <i>Oxford</i> —W. V. Miller, <i>Mineral Point</i> —Rev. J. Lawson, Rev. J. Nolan, \$1 each, for 1860.....	28 00
TEXAS. — <i>Warren</i> —Rev. J. H. Carr, for 1859, by Rev. C. Kingsbury.....	1 00

Total Repository ...	149 23
Donations	136 51
Miscellaneous, 1,866 70	

Aggregate Amount..\$2,152 44